The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5147 號七十四百四千五清 日二初月四年玄乙緒光 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, 6TH MAY, 1875. 四拜禮 號五月六英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

May 4, STATE OF VIRGINIA, British steamer, 1,594, G. Moodie, Saigon 30th April, 40,000 piculs Rice.—GILMAN & Co.

May 5, DOUGLAS, British str., 864, E. Burton, Foochow 2nd May, Amoy 3rd, and Swatow 4th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.

May 5, YANGTSZE, British str., 782, R. Case, Shanghai 1st May, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.

May 5, MALACCA, British str., 1,500, J. Bernard, Yokohama 28th April, General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, MAY 5TH.

Anna Dorathea, for Newchwang.
Chow Sye, for Bangkok.
Ferntower, str., for Singapore, &c.
Duna, str., for Singapore, &c.

Departures.

May 5, DORA, for Tientsin.
May 5, YOTTUND, str., for Swatow.
May 5, OSCAR MOOYER, for Swatow.
May 5, ANNA DOROTHEA, for Newchwang.
May 5, FERNTOWER, str., for Singapore, &c.
May 5, DUNA, str., for Singapore, &c.
May 5, YANGTSZE, str., for Canton.

Passengers.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—
Messrs Hutton, Capts. Tait and Lord, Messrs. Maclean, Bullock, and Knoblanch, and 124 Chinese deck.

Per *Yangtsze*, str., from Shanghai:—
Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hartwell, 3 children and servant, Messrs. Johnson and Thompson, and 81 Chinese.

Per *State of Virginia*, str., from Saigon:—
Mr. T. A. B. Wiselius, and 15 Chinese.

Per *Malacca*, str., from Yokohama:—
1 Distressed seaman and 1 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Ferntower*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
2 Cabin and 20 Chinese.

Per *Duna*, str., for Singapore, &c.:—
521 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *State of Virginia* reports left Saigon on 30th April, and had strong gales from the N.E. to N.N.W. throughout, with cloudy weather and high sea.

The P. & O. steamship *Malacca* reports left Yokohama on 28th April at 5.40 a.m. Had light variable weather to Turnabout; thence strong N.E. winds and heavy rain till the morning of the 5th instant.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 2nd May, Amoy on the 3rd, and Swatow on the 4th, and experienced moderate Northerly winds and cloudy weather to Swatow; from thence to port light variable winds and clear weather. In Foochow, H.M.S. *Kestrel* and str. *Dragon*. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Growler*, strs. *Formosa* and *Consolation*. In Swatow, the Danish steamer *Fyen*. Passed a steamer, supposed to be the *Haitoong*, at 12 o'clock on the night of the 4th.

The British steamship *Yangtsze* reports left Shanghai on 1st May at 7 a.m., and had fine weather to the Saddles; thence thick weather and continued rains with winds from the N. to N.E. up to Chapel Island; then fine clear weather and moderate breeze up to port. Passed the steamship *Amoy* in Shanghai River; passed the steamship *Swatow* at the Lightship; passed the steamship *Ningpo* off Chinsan Island; passed the English mail steamship off Hen Chen Island; passed the steamship *Bombay* off White Dogs; passed the steamship *Devonshire* off Swatow.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

(*From Hedge & Co's Weekly Shipping Report.*)
Pagoda Anchorage, 1st May.

ARRIVALS.

April 26th, str. Haitoong from Taiwanfoo; 28th, Flensborg from Amoy; 29th, str. Douglas from Hongkong.

DEPARTURES.

April 24th, str. Dragon for Shanghai; 25th, str. Yesso for Hongkong; 26th, Adele for Tientsin; 28th, str. Haitoong for Taiwanfoo.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(*Corrected to Date.*)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Fede e Speranza	Swanea	Sept. 14
Finella	Sunderland	Oct. 5
Livingstone	Kiel	Oct. 23
Castra	Shields	Oct. 31
Anna Dorothea	Swanea	Nov. 8
Hiberna	Glasgow	Nov. 20
Villa Franca	Liverpool	Nov. 21
Albatross	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Harwich	Swanea	Dec. 7
Livingstone	Cardiff	Dec. 12
Caphora	Swanea	Dec. 14
Sophie	Antwerp	Dec. 14
Sumatra	New York	Dec. 23
Min	London	Jan. 6
George	Cardiff	Jan. 9
Mary	Cardiff	Jan. 11
Ed. James	Portland	Jan. 15
Alba	Shields	Jan. 16
Rosetta M'Neil	New York	Jan. 21
Bellerwite	London	Jan. 23
Ernest	Antwerp	Jan. 27
Kilga	Hamburg	Feb. 5
Virginia	Cardiff	Feb. 6
Silurian	Newcastle	Feb. 6
Ella	Falmouth	Feb. 7
Clarinda (s)	Shields	Feb. 8
Alinthal	Shields	Feb. 10
Golden Spur	London	Feb. 19
Hirvataka	London	Feb. 25
Gustav	Cardiff	Feb. 25
Queen of the Seas	Liverpool	Feb. 27
Rollo	Lisbon	Mch. 1
Kalow	London	Mch. 8
Chenot (s)	London	Mch. 5
Africa (s)	London	Mch. 10
Devonhurst (s)	London	Mch. 10
Amadis	Swanea	Mch. 11
Antenor (s)	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Craigforth (s)	London	Mch. 15
Edward James	Portland	Mch. 22

Auction Sales To-day.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
At 12 noon,
Sundry Goods.

H. N. MODY,
At 12 noon,
Bombay Cotton Yarn.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 925 June 15

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co.
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1780 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

To be Let.

TO LET.

TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co., which have recently been thoroughly repaired. Possession may be had from May 1st.

With Immediate Possession.

PREMISES No. 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. G. DUBOST & Co.

HOUSE No. 35, Wellington Street, thoroughly repaired, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.

DWELLING HOUSE No. 2, Gough Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. L. J. GUTIERREZ.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 2050 Hongkong, 23rd February, 1875.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 17, corner of Peel Street and Hollywood Road. Water and Gas laid on. Apply to

TATA & Co.,
No. 11, Hollywood Road
1m 670 Hongkong, 4th May, 1875.

TO LET.

THE whole, or part, of the Residence known as "THE HERMITAGE."
Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 977 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1874.

TO LET.

THE PREMISES at present occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

TO LET.

SOME HOUSES on PEDDAR'S HILL, Nos. 5, 6, and 10, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession on 1st of April.

THE PREMISES now occupied by the INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED, as OFFICES, consisting of Four ROOMS on the First Floor, situated in Bank Buildings. Rent $75 per month. Apply to
T. ALGAR,
9, Hollywood Road.
tf 392 Hongkong, 10th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Lower Mosque Terrace, from 1st June prox. Rent $40.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 28th April, 1875. [tf 638

TO LET.

NO. 4, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 578 Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

TO LET.

NO. 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road. Apply to
G. FALCONER & Co.
346 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1875.

TO LET,

With Immediate Possession.

THE Detached PREMISES situated on Inland Lot 169, Graham Street, (recently occupied by Messrs. E. SCHELLHASS & Co.) consisting of DWELLING HOUSE, OFFICE, and Four GODOWNS.

Also, the DWELLING HOUSES Nos. 8, 9, and 10, Upper Mosque Terrace. Gas and Water laid on.

Apply to
T. G. LINSTEAD.
252 Hongkong, 8th March, 1875.

TO LET.

With Possession on the 15th April.

THE HOUSE and PREMISES known as "CRAIGELLACHIE," situated on the Bonham Road, and now in the occupation of E. JENSEN, Esq.

Good STABLING. Gas and Water laid on.
Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 422 Hongkong, 15th March, 1875.

TO LET.

THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

COOKTOWN.

THE QUEENSLAND NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE—BRISBANE.
BRANCHES—COOKTOWN, and all the PRINCIPAL Towns of the COLONY.
Agents in Hongkong and China,
The ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—A. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
R. R. Bellios, Esq. | H. Hoppius, Esq.
J. E. Cordes, Esq. | H. Nicaise, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Manager.
Shanghai—Elven Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum
6 „ 4 „ „
12 „ 5 „ „
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.
T. G. LINSTEAD.
1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

G. O. ROGERS, D.D.S.,
DENTIST,
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
tf 247 Hongkong, 1st December, 1874.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company's Fire Department, are prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE to the extent of £10,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current rates, subject to an immediate discount of Twenty per cent.
THE BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.
1y 790 Hongkong, 20th May, 1874.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. S. GODFREY BIRD to sign our Firm from date.
DODD & Co.
50d 558 Amoy, 9th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. J. A. BARRETTO having REMOVED his Residence to Hongkong, the authority accorded to him to sign our Firm per procuration ceased on the 15th inst.
A. A. DE MELLO & Co.
1m 612 Macao, 22nd April, 1875.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at this Port for Messrs HENRY S. KING & Co., of London.
OFFICE—*No 6, Stanley Street.*
W. H. NOTTEY.
tf 1765 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. THOMAS HALL to sign our Firm per procuration.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 654 Hongkong, 18th February, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. J. P. SICHEL in our Firm ceased on 30th April last, and Mr. C. BRAUN is this day admitted a Partner.
REISS & Co.
Hongkong, China, and Japan,
1st May, 1875. [1m 651

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day Established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of
MALCAMPO & Co.
JOAQUIM MALCAMPO QUIOGA.
6m 584 Amoy, 12th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

MR. ALFRED THOMAS MANGER, has this day been admitted a Partner in our Firm.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
1829 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1874.

NOTICE.

A CO-PARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, for the purpose of carrying on the business of GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Hiogo, and Yokohama, under the name and style of HEARD & Co.

Mr. ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, Mr. GUSTAVUS FARLEY, Jr., and Mr. JOHN ALEXANDER FRASER are authorized to sign the name of the Firm.
HEARD & Co.
tf 641 Hongkong, 28th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

MR. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & Co.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [tf 1669

NOTICE.

WE have Established ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS at Hongkong, and in Formosa at Takao and Taiwanfoo, under the Style of
TAYLOR & THOMPSON.
WILLIAM HENRY TAYLOR.
GEORGE MORTIMER THOMPSON.
6m 279 Hongkong, 17th February, 1875.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓) on Local Risks only.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1800 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.

A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 %) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
333 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the following rates, subject to a discount of 20%—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling-Houses removed from Town, and their Contents..... 1 per cent. per annum.
Other Dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their Contents..... 2 „ „
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their Contents..... 1 „ „

SHORT PERIOD INSURANCES.
Not exceeding ten days, ¼ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding one month..... ½ „ „
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months..... ¾ „ „
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 months..... ¾ „ „
Above 6 months..... the full annual rate.
GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1903 Hongkong, 8th May, 1874.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. E. MORGAN,
Agent.
1y 943 Hongkong, 18th June, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.
CLYFFANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 961 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 6th May, 1875, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Cases CLARET.
Cases VERMOUTH.
SHERRY.
50 Casks Quarts Guinness' STOUT.
White Zinc PAINT.
Yellow PAINT.
Black PAINT.
COLOGNE WATER.
TUMBLERS.
Hair BRUSHES.
Clothes BRUSHES.
Tooth BRUSHES.
BOOTS.
HANDKERCHIEFS.
Also,
1 Case Kingfisher's FEATHERS.
By Order,—
The PERSONAL EFFECTS of Inspector STROUD.
And
Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
682 Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on account of the concerned,
THIS DAY,
the 6th instant, at Noon,
At the Godowns of A. MACG. HEATON, Esq., Praya,—
100 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN,
Ex S. S. "Gwalior,"
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water.)
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
680 Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,
TO-MORROW,
the 7th May, 1875, at Noon,—
SAUCE, ARROWROOT, PICKLES, SALMON, BISCUITS, OLEOGRAPHS, CLOCKS, WHITE and BLACK THREAD, FILTERS, LANTERNS, TOBACCO, Dawson's Patent Leather BOOTS and BOOT TOPS, Wrapping PAPER, Playing CARDS, &c., &c.
20 Kegs CUT NAILS.
To close a Consignment,—
9 Casks CLARET, St. Julien Medoc.
And
A Dark-Brown Australian PONY, quiet in Saddle and Harness.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
679 Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction,
(On account of the concerned,)—
TO-MORROW,
the 7th instant, at Noon,
At the Godowns of P. & O. Co., West Point,—
45 Bales BOMBAY COTTON YARN,
Ex S. S. "Gwalior,"
(More or less Damaged by Sea Water.)
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
685 Hongkong, 6th May, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL ENGLISH AND CANTON-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.
And
A FULL SIZE MARBLE STATUE "VENUS."

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of Messrs. AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, at their Residence, Caine Road, on
SATURDAY,
the 8th day of May, 1875, at Noon precisely,
(Instead of the date previously advertised.)

The whole of their ELEGANT and SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bed Room SUITES, English-made Morocco Covered SOFAS, CHAIRS and EASY CHAIRS, English-made Marble-top TABLES and Side TABLE, Blackwood Carved Marble-top TABLES, Side TABLES and TEA POYS, PIER GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, CLOCKS, GASALIERS, GAS BRACKETS, GLASS BOOKCASES, Rosewood DINING TABLE, WHATNOTS, Marble-top SIDEBOARD, Iron and Wooden BEDSTEADS, Mahogany Double-wing Lady's WARDROBES with Plate Glass Doors, Cheval GLASS with Marble-top STANDS with Drawers, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and DRESSING TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, English-made WRITING TABLE, Marble-top BUREAUS, CARPETS, RUGS, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on and after *Wednesday*, the 5th instant.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
626 Hongkong, 26th April, 1875.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from H. S. LORING, Esq., to Sell by Public Auction, at his Residence, No. 10, Seymour Terrace, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 12th day of May, 1875, at 2 o'clock P.M.—
The whole of his SUBSTANTIAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (mostly of English and Canton make,) comprising:—Drawing Room, Dining Room, and Bedroom SUITES, Mahogany Marble-top TABLES, Marble-top CHAIRS, English-made Mahogany Recovered SOFAS, CHAIRS and Easy CHAIRS, PIER GLASSES, Crystal GASALIERS and Gas BRACKETS, CARPETS, Hearth RUGS, ENGRAVINGS, OLEOGRAPHS, Rep and Lace WINDOW CURTAINS, CLOCKS, BRONZES, VASES, Dining TABLE, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARD, Dinner, Dessert, and Breakfast SETS, GLASS WARE, PLATED WARE, Brass BEDSTEADS, WARDROBES, Marble-top Toilet TABLES, and WASHSTANDS, Cheval GLASS, MIRRORS, DAVENPORT, CHEST of DRAWERS, &c., &c.
Also,
A COTTAGE PIANO, by PLEYEL & Co., Paris.
A Parlour BILLIARD TABLE, with BALLS, CUES, &c., complete.
One IRON SAFE.
And,
A Florence SEWING MACHINE and STAND.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
665 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

Auctions.

FOR SALE.

TO be Sold shortly, by PUBLIC AUCTION, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,—
A Pair of BAY ARABS, MAIL PHAETON, and DOUBLE HARNESS, complete, the Property of T. PYKE, Esq.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 542 Hongkong, 8th April, 1875.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE FOR SALE,
EX LATE ARRIVALS,
DANISH BUTTER, in 2 and 5 lb. Tins.
YORK HAMS.
American HAMS.
CHEESE, Double Gloster.
SHEEP'S TONGUES, Australian.
MANILA CIGARS, Cavite.
Do. Do. Fortin
IOE CHESTS.
COOKING STOVES, for House Use.
SHIP'S CABOOSES.
Galvanized IRON CHAIN, Assorted Sizes.
INDIA-RUBBER HOSE, Assorted Sizes.
COFFEE MILLS, with Fly Wheel.
CHLORIDE of LIME.
POTASH.
HENRY'S CANVAS.
ROCKETS.
BLUE LIGHTS.
SHIP'S WATER CLOSETS.
MANILA ROPE.
FILES, Assorted Sizes.
GUINNESS' STOUT, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by E. and J. BURKE.
COMBE'S LONDON STOUT, in Pints and Quarts.
JEFFERY'S STOUT, in Pints.
BASS' ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by CAMERON & SAUNDERS.
BASS' ALE, in Pints and Quarts, Bottled by G. PURT.
JEFFERY'S ALE, in Pints and Quarts.
ALLSOPP'S ALE, in Hhds. and Kilds.
BRANDY, COURVOISIER'S, One and Four Diamonds.
BRANDY, HENNESSY'S, One, Two, and Three Star.
KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE, Quarts and Pints.
Always on hand, GOLDEN GATE BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
342 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

THOMPSON AND HIND
INVITE INSPECTION OF THEIR
NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
Ladies' TRIMMED HATS and BONNETS.
Ladies' STRAW and CHIP HATS and BONNETS.
New Shapes in Baby's and Children's SUN HATS.
Boys' and Girls' SAILOR and YACHTING HATS.
New STRIPED and CHECK GRENADINES for DRESSES.
PLAIN WHITE BATISTES and WHITE STRIPED DITTO.
New STRIPED and SPOT FRENCH PERCALES.
Pieces of HAIR, for Wearing in Present Style.
JET CROSSES, BRACELETS, NECKLETS, and HAIR PINS.
Ladies' and Children's UNDERCLOTHING.
Gentlemen's FELT HATS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, SCARFS, CRAVATS, TIES, and UNDERCLOTHING.
The India GAUZE UNDERVEST, to take off like a Coat, so as not to tear.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD,*
HONGKONG.
666 Hongkong, 2nd May, 1875.

NOTICE TO SHIP MASTERS.

OPIUM AND SPIRITS FARMS IN COCHIN-CHINA.

IN Pursuance of the Ordinances enacted by the Governor, Intimation is hereby given that Ship Masters have to make known at the Harbour-master's or Farmers' Offices, on their arrival in Saigon, any quantity of Opium or Spirits of any kind which may have been shipped on board of their Vessels, failing which they are liable to the Penalties specified therein,
(Ord. 5, Oct., 1871, Art. VII., XVI., XVII.)
(„ 13, Sept., 1875, „ XIII.)
Les Fermiers de l'Opium et des Alcools,
BANHAP & CIE.
Va le Président du Conseil d'Admon.,
A. SPOONER.
6m 106 Saigon, January, 1875.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
PLUMBERS,
COPPERSMITHS AND BRASS-FOUNDERS,
GAS-FITTERS AND BELL-HANGERS,
QUEEN'S ROAD EAST, AND NULLAH LANE.
1499 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1874.

NOTICE.

STEAMERS leaving this port requiring COAL, can obtain it from the Undersigned.
W. G. HALE & Co.,
Saigon.
tf 1561 15th September, 1873.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price Ten Dollars.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

FOR SALE.

THE Well known and long Established BUSINESS of McALISTER & Co., Ship-chandlers and General Merchants, Singapore.
tf 283 Singapore, 10th February, 1875.

THE SWISS LLOYDS' TRANSPORT INSURANCE COMPANY, WINTERTHUR.

Subscribed Capital	$1,000,000
Reserve Fund	115,000
And Co-insure with French Lloyd, Paris, Capital	1,400,000
And with French Company, Paris, do.	1,000,000
Aggregate Capital	$3,515,000

VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
AGENTS—HONGKONG AND CHINA.
WILL grant Policies at Current Rates on Marine Risks to all Ports of the World, allowing a Brokerage of—
20 per cent. on *Risks East of Singapore.*
And 20 per cent. on *Risks to Europe and America.*
1043 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000 on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Intimations.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

FRIDAY, the 7th inst., being a Mail-day, the EXTRAORDINARY MEETING called for that day IS POSTPONED to MONDAY, the 10th inst., at THREE o'clock P.M.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary pro. tem.
m 671 Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. P. A. DA COSTA has this day been appointed Secretary *pro. tem.* to the above Company.

Applications for the post of Secretary will be received at the Office of the Company.
RICHARD DEACON,
Chairman of the Board of Directors.
656 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

To be Sold with the Drawing Room Furniture of Messrs. A. HEARD & Co.

A PIANO, of the best Parisian make, nearly new, and specially fitted for this Climate.
Apply to
A. KLECZKOWSKI,
Office of the China Traders' Insurance Co.
10d 646 Hongkong, 30th April, 1875.

NOTICE.

HONGKONG ICE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned beg to intimate that, in addition to the Manufacture of ICE they have also commenced that of
ERATED WATERS,
and are now prepared to supply all the various kinds of a SUPERIOR QUALITY, and trust to receive a share of Public Patronage and Support.
PRICE 50 CENTS PER DOZEN.
SPECIAL AGREEMENTS made with Shippers and other large Consumers.
KYLE & BAIN, *Proprietors.*
510 Hongkong, 1st April, 1875.

In the Matter of JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER, *lately trading in Co-partnership as Merchants, at Hongkong, Foochow, Shanghai, and elsewhere under the Style or Firm of* "AUGUSTINE HEARD and COMPANY."

IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by a Deed of Assignment, Pursuant to the Provisions in that behalf of Ordinance No. 5 of the Legislature of Hongkong (The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1867), dated the 19th day of April, 1875, made between the above-named JOHN HEARD, AUGUSTINE HEARD, ALBERT FARLEY HEARD, ROBERT INGLIS FEARON, and CHARLES EDWARD PARKER therein and hereinafter called "the Debtors" of the first part, the Honorable JAMES WHITTALL and THEOPHILUS GEE LINSTEAD, of Victoria in the Island of Hongkong Merchants, Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned of the second part, and all the several persons, Companies, Corporations and Co-partnerships, or Firms, who were at the date thereof respectively Creditors of the Debtors who would be entitled to prove under an adjudication of Bankruptcy against the Debtors founded on a Petition filed on the day of the date thereof, they, the Debtors, did convey and assign unto the said JAMES WHITTALL and T. G. LINSTEAD, their Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and assigns all the Property, Goods, Chattels, Estate, and Effects of whatsoever kind and nature whether joint or separate or otherwise howsoever, and wheresoever situate of them the Debtors, and each of them upon trust to sell and dispose thereof, and apply the proceeds for the benefit of the said Creditors in the like manner as under the Bankruptcy of the Debtors in case they had been at the date thereof duly adjudged Bankrupts, and the said Trustees were their Assignees.

Now, we the said JAMES WHITTALL and T. G. LINSTEAD hereby require all Debtors to the Estate of the said Firm of AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co. and the members thereof, and each of them forthwith to pay to us the said Trustees at our Office situate at No. 23, Queen's Road, Hongkong, the amount of their respective debts, otherwise legal proceedings will be taken for recovery thereof. All Creditors of the Debtors are requested to send to the said Trustees or their Solicitors at the earliest practicable period before the 1st day of January next, after which date no claim will be allowed) the amount and particulars of their claims, and if holding security the particulars of such Security and estimated value thereof.

Dated the 23rd day of April, 1875.
CALDWELL & BREETON,
Solicitors for the above-named Honorable JAMES WHITTALL *and* T. G. LINSTEAD,
29, *Queen's Road,*
Hongkong.
619]

THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, that a Scrip Certificate for one Share in this Company, numbered Six, and standing in the name of the late M. A. DOS REMEDIOS, having been lost, the same is cancelled.
By Order,
W. H. RAY,
Secretary pro. tem.
2m 636 Hongkong, 27th April, 1875.

TRANSLATION.

DOCUMENTS Translated from ENGLISH into CHINESE and GERMAN, Or from GERMAN, CHINESE, FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN or PORTUGUESE, into ENGLISH, by competent hands.

Special attention paid to PROTESTS, EXTENDED PROTESTS, and other Documents containing NAUTICAL, ENGINEERING, or other TECHNICAL Terms.

Terms for European languages.—

Fair copy, per legal folio	$1.00
Extra copies	0.25

Special agreements made for Chinese Translations or lengthy documents in other languages.
Address "TRANSLATION," care of *Daily Press* Office.
6d 2115 Hongkong, 15th December, 1874.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ a remis aujourd'hui le service à M. le Pilchon qui le remplacera pendant son absence en qualité de Consul intérimaire de France à Hongkong et à Macao.
20 Mars, 1875. [tf 468

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.

Per "Donnai," 2nd July, 1874.
FD. 1/35 ..... 35 cases Beer.

Per "Irrawaddy," 11th March, 1875.
GFT ..... 1 case Books.
LV ..... 1 case Sundries.

Per S. S. "Pei-ho," 25th March, 1875.
BM 1/7 ..... 1 case Sundries.
Y&L 1/7
B&C 29 ..... 1 „ „
BE ..... 1 „ „

Per S. S. "Mekong," 8th April, 1875.
Canton Club ..... 1 case Merchandise.
F. Hongkong, 15th April, 1875.

Intimations.

FOR SALE.

AN AUSTRALIAN BAY MARE, just arrived, about 6 years old. Quiet and broken to Saddle.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
9d 686 Hongkong, 6th May, 1875.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Ship,
"CHAMPION OF THE SEAS,"
R. S. Wilson, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have early despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 683 Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

HONGKON

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875.

THIS Work, in the THIRTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1875" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH OF A PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG; THE FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for the Work.*)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, THE SILK WORM DISTRICTS, THE ISLAND OF FORMOSA, AND OF THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The Directory is published in two Forms, Complete at $5; or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

Macao	Messrs. J. P. DA SILVA & Co.
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Formosa	" WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co
Foochow	" HEDGE & Co.
Ningpo	" KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Shanghai	" HALL & HOLTZ.
"	" KELLY & Co.
Hankow and River Ports	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Chefoo and Newchwang	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Tientsin and Peking	" HALL & HOLTZ and KELLY & Co., Shanghai.
Nagasaki	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Hiogo, Osaka	THE C. & J. TRADING Co.
Yokohama	Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
"	Mr. C. D. MOSS, *Japan Gazette* Office.
Manila	Messrs. J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
Singapore	" *Straits Times* Office.
London	Mr. F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"	" GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs. BATES, HENRY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr. L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, MAY 6TH, 1875.

THE Chinese Government appears to be in earnest in its desire to repress the troublesome aborigines of Formosa. They are sending over a considerable body of troops, fifteen hundred in all, of which the last detachment sailed, the *Foochow Herald* informs us, in the steamer *Hailoong* on the 28th ultimo to Taiwanfoo. These soldiers are, however, of rather doubtful metal, we should imagine, from what our contemporary tells us. The vessel was detained in port, it says, for several days, owing to the reluctance of the soldiers to embark in wet weather. This is certainly not an evidence of Spartan-like endurance and courage. They are, too, the *Herald* asserts, "armed to the teeth with umbrellas and fans," and might therefore be fairly expected to boldly defy the elements. But the great majority of these "braves" have none of the attributes of the soldier about them. This has been abundantly proved in their engagements with the savages. Out of sight of the foe they are as full of brag as *Falstaff* himself, but when they descry the enemy their valour oozes out, as it were, at the palms of their hands. They are only too prone to act on the principle that

"He that fights and runs away
May turn and fight another day;"

and many of their officers are tarred with the same brush. So long as the Chinese Government have no better men to oppose to the fearless savages the latter are likely to grow more audacious, since they can but hold the Imperial soldiers cheaply. The Chinese Authorities have wisely punished the cowardice of one officer; they will have to administer rebukes to many more in all probability. The aborigines will have little difficulty in making a protracted stand against troops of this character, and the Chinese will never succeed in subduing the rebellion until they drill their men better, and make them more amenable to martial discipline. At the same time it must be remembered that the aborigines are emboldened by every defeat they inflict on the Imperial forces, and the work of the latter is correspondingly increased. The material is doubtless unpromising, but a good deal can be effected with discipline and efficient officers. Until the Chinese soldiers are better officered, however, there is little hope of their ever accomplishing any feats of arms, no matter how unworthy the foe may be. Had they gone to war with Japan it would have been easy to predict the issue of the first encounters, if not the final result.

While, however, it cannot be denied that the Chinese troops are poor tools to work with, and for the most part badly handled, some credit must be given to the Authorities for showing a little more energy in their Formosan policy of late. In the North they are slowly, but to all appearance surely, pushing their way into territory hitherto exclusively occupied by the aborigines. The Imperial General charged with the administration of affairs there has pushed his way to within a short distance of Chock-e-day, a native village considerably to the south of Suaou, the farthest point yet occupied by the Chinese on the East coast. He is constructing a road, a good agent to prepare the way for the reclamation of the aborigines. The latter, till lately, have not interfered with his operations, but according to latest accounts they have closed in on the rear of the Chinese working parties, and are harassing them considerably. It is thought that the Chinese commander will be compelled to fall back upon Suaou again, until he can form plans for driving them beyond the first line of mountains, but this is likely to prove a difficult task, as the undergrowth, in which, of course, the barbarians will take refuge, is not easy to penetrate. If he is a man of determination, however, he will not be deterred by those obstacles, and if he can only prevail upon his troops to stand fire, he will ultimately triumph. But so long as they show the white feather whenever they meet the foe, there is faint hope of the subjugation of the natives being effected.

ANOTHER daring and unprovoked attack has been made on foreigners by Chinese near Shanghai. Some gentlemen had gone up the country on a shooting expedition near Quinsan, and one of them was unfortunate enough to shoot a Chinaman. They dressed the wound, which was merely a scratch, gave him some money as compensation, and thought, naturally enough, that the matter was settled. But if the man himself was contented, some of his countrymen were not, and they commenced to threaten and bully the foreigners and demanded $50 on behalf of the injured man. To this it was impossible to accede, and the mob then commenced hostile proceedings, which ended in two of them being captured and carried prisoners to Shanghai. As will be seen from the report, which appears in another column, the foreigners were however, in one time in considerable danger. This little episode serves, we think so show the way the wind blows in China just now. The Chinese are really greatly incensed at the British Government demanding satisfaction for Mr. MARGARY's murder, and there is no doubt that the people have been stirred up to renewed enmity against the foreigners on that account. The *N. C. Daily News* states that the owners of the *Fusing* have brought an action against the owners of the *Ocean*, to recover 200,000 taels damages, and that the Chinese consider the accidental death of several mandarins a set-off against the murder of one Englishman. It is unfortunate this absurd notion, which has doubtless been industriously propagated by busy officials, should have taken root in the stubborn Chinese mind. Of course it is one we cannot for a moment entertain, but it will be nevertheless very difficult to disabuse them of it. If the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company prove, as they doubtless will, unsuccessful in their suit, the general dissatisfaction will assuredly be deepened. While the English officials and residents are not responsible for these stupid misapprehensions, we cannot shut our eyes to the fact that they are likely to complicate matters in connection with the Yunnan outrage and will tend to excite ill feeling against us in China. We can afford to smile at Celestial petulance, but it is always better and more satisfactory to maintain good and harmonious relations with every nation, if possible, and so long as it involves no sacrifice of dignity or prestige.

The Government Fire Brigade held a parade yesterday afternoon, on the Praya West.

The steamship *Douglas*, on her arrival yesterday morning, went alongside Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s new pier.

On the passage down from Yokohama Mr Alex. Munro, a second class passenger on board the *Malacca*, died suddenly at 5 a.m. on the 4th. He was an engineer in the service of the Japanese Government. The body was brought on to Hongkong.

At the Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Russell, Mr. A. F. Chambers was again brought up and charged (1) with unlawfully obtaining the sum of $43,000 or thereabouts, the money of complainant (the Hon. J. Whittall), during July, 1873, and at different times thereafter; and (2) with feloniously embezzling at various times during 1873, 1874, and 1875, the sum of $17,850, the property of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., managers of the Canton Insurance Company. Mr. Brereton appeared for the prosecution; Mr. Stephens (who the previous day appeared for Mr. Chambers) has now no connection with the case. The hearing was again conducted in private, but we understand that the result of it was that the accused was committed for trial on both charges.

At Chandlerville, Sierra county, a Chinaman employed by a Chinese company, was given some amalgam to retort. When he returned the amalgam retorted, the bosses were not satisfied with the quantity, and at once concluded he had stolen some. They took him away over the south side of Slate Creek, and tried the experiment of hanging him up by the great toes. He remained thus suspended until he was nearly dead. He brought suit against his inquisitors in Justice Carmichael's Court, but after the case had progressed a day or two, he departed and could not be found. This, of course, brought the action to a standstill. Enough had been elicited, however, to warrant a fine, and the Judge assessed them $100 each, there being three persons arrested.—*Daily Alta.*

The Austin *Reveille* of the 23rd March says: "A Celestial maiden named Sing Loy, passed in her checks, in Chinatown, yesterday afternoon, from the effects of a dose of opium, administered with suicidal intent. Jealousy was the cause which led the maiden to commit the rash act which terminated her earthly career and shut her off for ever from breathing the rarefied atmosphere of this altitudinous region. She was the wife or chattel of "Doc," a Chinaman in the employ of District-Attorney Anderson. The bereaved "Doc" is almost inconsolable over his loss, as the woman cost him $400 when she was new. Her remains were borne to the silent tomb in a solitary Chinaman, who, when asked the occasion of so light-waisted a funeral, replied: 'Chinawoman takee medicine, heap die; no Chinaman go funeral. Him sick, heap die, plenty Chinaman go funeral.'"

INQUEST.

An inquest was opened at the Government Civil Hospital yesterday, at 4 p.m., before Mr. M. S. Tonnochy, coroner, and a jury consisting of Messrs. C. F. W. Petersen, Framjee Hormusjee Arjany, and M. de Souza, on the body of a Chinaman, named Liu Asau, a stone cutter, 39 years of age, who had been for some time suffering from consumption.

The Coroner informed the jury that the main point in the case was to ascertain if the man was alive when the body was brought out, and exposed by the lodgers in the same house, as death would thereby be accelerated.

Dr. Wharry stated that the body was brought to the Dead House at 10 p.m. on the 4th inst. It had been dead twelve hours when he examined it. The body was very much emaciated, but there were no external marks of violence. Death had been caused by the disease of the lungs.

Inspector Grimes said the distance the man was carried was sixty yards. If alive when he left the house he must have died immediately, as he reached the body almost directly after it was laid down.

Dr. Wharry said he could not say such a short distance and time would not have accelerated the man's death.

A coolie residing in the same house said the deceased had been ill for two months. He saw the deceased carried out of the house at 5 p.m. by his relatives, while still alive, to go to the Hospital, but the chair coolies refused to carry him, and the man died on one of his relation's back. The body was then taken to the No. 7 Police station and placed at the back.

Some corroborative evidence having been given, the jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 2nd May, 1875.

There has been a disastrous Colliery explosion at Burkenhill, Staffordshire, 35 persons being killed.

GERMANY.

Emperor William has approved the introduction of the Bill for suppressing religious orders.

The Bishop of Munster has been released.

BOMBAY, 3rd May, 1875.

There are slight disturbances in Baroda.

The Rances have been deported.

LONDON, 3rd May, 1875.

The Belgian reply does not treat generally the questions in the German note, and passes over the resolutions for the suppression of the religious orders introduced by the Prussian diet.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1875.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

5th May.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DRUNK AND INCAPABLE.

John Tonker, a seaman on board the British steamship *Glenartney*, was charged by P.C. 688, with being drunk and incapable. The prisoner was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay 10 cents for chair hire carrying him to the station.

OBSTRUCTION.

Wan Atan, a hawker of vegetables, charged by P.C. 74 with obstruction, was fined 50 cents.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

Woo Awai was charged by Sikh constable No. 668, with cruelty to animals, in that he carried sixteen fowls tied up by the legs to a bamboo pole in the Queen's Road Central.

The prisoner said that although he kept a poultry shop he had not got one basket to carry them in.

Fined 25 cents.

NO PASSES OR LIGHTS.

Woo Aon and five others were fined 25 cents each for perambulating the streets without passes or lights.

A DISHONEST CHINESE SERVANT.

Mr. Thomas Pearson, in the firm of Messrs. Landstein & Co., charged a boy formerly in his employ, named Kwok Akan, with stealing from him a silver mounted revolver on or about the 1st April.

The prosecutor said that the prisoner had been in his employ four months and twenty days, and he suspected him, as he was continually watching where he placed his money. He discharged him on the 1st April. A few days back, namely Monday last, he missed his wife's revolver out of the case, which was in the household storeroom, and he questioned his servants about it, and from their gestures he saw that they knew something about it. He refused to pay the servants their wages till they told him about it. They then told him that the prisoner took it with him on the day he was discharged, namely the 1st April. The prisoner had access to the storeroom at times as the key was given to him to get things out. The revolver was a four-barrelled one, and the case was not taken.

Inspector Grey said that the prisoner had been living at St. Paul's College ever since with his father, who was watchman there. The prisoner did not deny taking the revolver, and admitted to prosecutor's cook that he had sold it at a marine store dealer's in the Queen's Road, but it could not be traced.

Cha Asiu, servant to Mr. Peterson, said on the 1st of April, he saw prisoner with a silver mounted four-barrelled revolver leaving the house.

Kwok Ayeui, cook to the prosecutor, said hearing that a revolver was missing and as his master said he would not pay any wages till it was found, he heard from last witness that he had seen the prisoner with the revolver on the day he was discharged. He met the prisoner last evening in Taipingshan Gap, and asked him about it, and he acknowleged that he stole it and sold it to a marine store dealer as it was old and rusty for twenty cents. He asked him to shew him the shop. He took him to a shop in the Queen's Road and then said he had sold it to a trader and it was taken to Shanghai by him. He then told the prisoner that he would have to go to his master about it. On reaching St. Paul's College prisoner refused to go further. He then called a constable and gave him into custody, and told his master about it.

Inspector Grey said the marine store dealer was present as he had since been found.

Chun Aping said he was master of the Kwanloong fire arm shop in the Queen's Road West. On the 2nd April, the prisoner came to his shop and offered a revolver for sale. He refused to buy, but a man whom he took to be a trader in the shop at the time offered to give $2.20 for it. The prisoner accepted it. He told the parties that they would have to give him a receipt of the sale as it took place in his shop, so that if any enquiry was made he would know where to find either. In reply to the prisoner, he said he was not aware that the man who bought it was a marine hawker.

The prisoner said he had had the privilege of selling all old tins and empty bottles, and as the revolver was old and amongst the bottles he sold it to a travelling marine store dealer in the last witness's shop.

His Worship told the prisoner that he trusted this was his first robbery, and he would treat it as such, hoping it would be a warning to him. If ever he came up again, even for stealing a pin, he would give him six months' hard labour. This time, he would order him one month's hard labour.

CHINESE COAL WEIGHERS: HOW THEY DO IT.

Wong Aon, a head coolie in the employ of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co., charged two men, named Wong Fook Choy and Wong Ap Cheong, with assaulting him.

The prosecutor said coals were being weighed into the godowns, and the prisoners were at the scales, and he saw them pressing down the balances to make them weigh more than they actually did. He spoke to them about it, when they assaulted him.

Mr. Fonseca, in the employ of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons & Co., said that two per cent. was allowed, but in this instance he found the coals five per cent. less weight. He told the head coolie to see to it.

Mr. May said either the head coolie was lazy or did not want to detect robbery, because if he proved to him that they did this with a view to cheating he would punish them. He would advise him to look after this himself, and not trust to a man like the prosecutor if he did not wish to lose coals. If he did this he would be able to bring up a case, and so enable him to punish them. It was plain that the over weight benefited somebody. It was called coal dust, and boatmen and weighers share in the profits derived from the sale.

The prisoners said they derived no benefit from making the balances weigh heavy.

They were then fined in the sum of 20 shillings each; in default, 14 days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Two coal coolies, named Wong Achoy and Lo Ching Cha, were charged by Sun Ayip, another head coolie in the employ of Messrs. D. Sassoon, Sons, & Co., with assaulting him.

This charge arose out of the last case. The prisoners were on the cargo boat, and the prosecutor was head over them. On coming ashore in consequence of being spoken to and learning what had happened, they assaulted the prosecutor by striking him on the mouth.

His Worship fined them twenty shillings each or 14 days' hard labour.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.

A man, named Au Afung, was charged with assaulting a woman, named Lung Aping, in her house, but as the prosecutrix did not appear the prisoner was discharged.

DRUNK AND REFUSING TO PAY CHAIR HIRE.

John Mulligan, a seaman on board the U.S.S. *Hartford*, was charged with being drunk and refusing to pay chair hire. He was fined 50 cents and ordered to pay 25 cents to chair coolies.

A BAD CHARACTER.

Luk Awai, well known at the Police Court, and a man, named Wong Ahong, were charged with fighting in the Queen's Road.

It appears that the first prisoner, who is a questionable character, tried to persuade the second to go home to his grandfather, and because he would not they came to words, and from that proceeded to blows. A chinaman of the second prisoner came forward and said his grandfather sent for him, as he wanted to take him to a foreign land, but the second prisoner wanted to go by himself.

The second prisoner was discharged, and the first was fined 20 shillings, or 14 days hard labour, and ordered to find security in $25 for three months.

ALLEGED THREAT TO STAB.

The case in which an Austrian, named Anticicich Pietro, charged a Greek, named Georgis Pullos, with threatening to stab him came on again, when the case was dismissed, after the evidence of the barkeeper of the Empire Tavern.

ALLEGED INHUMANITY.

Inspector Grimes charged Pang Akwai, Low Asee, Wong Amook, and Cheong Aking, with aiding and assisting to carry the body of a Chinese from house No. 80, First street, and leaving the same exposed at the back of No. 7 Station, at 6 30 p.m.

The inspector said that there would be an inquest held at 4 p.m. on the body, as it is supposed the man was not dead when they brought him out, in which case the prisoners would be further charged with accelerating the man's death.

The case was then remanded till after the inquest.

THREATENING TO KILL A CONSTABLE.

Wong Atuk, an old offender, was brought up, charged with threatening Chinese constable No. 309.

The prisoner was charged by the constable a little time back with being a suspicious character, having found him loitering about Ship street in a suspicious manner, and recognising him as an old offender. He was sentenced, and whilst being conveyed to the gaol by the constable, he told the latter, when close to the gaol gate that he was a pirate and when he came out he would kill him.

The prisoner also accused the constable of stealing $2, which was shown to be untrue by the money being found on the prisoner's own person.

His Worship called on the prisoner to find security in two sureties, $25 each, to keep the peace for twelve months.

The prisoner asked to be deported at once.

SHOPLIFTING.

An Akin, master of the Chu Lun clothes shop in Hollywood Road, charged U Akin and Chu Ayung, with being concerned with another not in custody with stealing cloth from his shop valued at $3.50

The prosecutor said a woman came into his shop to make purchases, and whilst he was shewing his goods the prisoners and another man came in, and the second prisoner asked to see some brown silk cloth. He shewed some, and the second prisoner desired to look at another piece of a better quality. He got a piece down and shewed them. The woman then asked to look at some coloured silk, and he got some down for her; but turning round found the companion gone and he missed the last piece of cloth shewn to the second prisoner. He asked them where the cloth and their companion was, and as they denied knowledge of either he gave them into custody.

Inspector Grey said the second prisoner had no money to pay for the silk cloth, and the first prisoner only had $1.22 cents in broken silver, which was not sufficient to pay for a piece of silk.

A shopman in the prosecutor's employ corroborated his statement. The prisoner denied all knowledge of the other man, and said they only wanted to buy a part of the piece of cloth.

Mr. Mulgraves, turnkey at the Gaol, proved several previous convictions against the first prisoner, who was sentenced to six months' hard labour, and to find security in two sureties, $50 each, for twelve months. The second prisoner was sentenced to four months' hard labour.

MARINE MAGISTRATE'S COURT.

5th May.

BEFORE H. G. THOMSETT, ESQ., R.N.

THE "GLENFINLAS."

Henry George Wilson, master of the British steamship *Glenfinlas*, charged Robert Marshall, seaman on board, with refusal of duty on the 13th ultimo.

The prosecutor said that on the 13th, the vessel was going into Saigon and he ordered the anchor to be cleared for letting go, and also to call up the watch which was below. Three of them refused to turn out. He then sent for them. The other two went to their work but the prisoner refused, saying that it was not necessary to turn the hands up. He made an entry in the official log book and reported the circumstance at Saigon. The Consul directed him to report the matter on his arrival at Hongkong. The prisoner had been logged five times for various offences. Marshall is a member of the Royal Naval Reserve.

The prisoner said that he did not think there was any necessity for his being called.

Sentenced to three days' hard labour.

THE "GLENFINLAS" AGAIN.

H. E. Woollerton, fourth officer on board the British steamship *Glenfinlas*, charged William Davidson, quartermaster on board, with making use of abusive language and threatening him on the 30th ultimo.

The prosecutor said on the night of the 30th, the night after leaving Saigon, he was on the look out and he had reason to tell the prisoner to keep proper time. The prisoner answered him impertinently and ended by saying he would give him (prosecutor) a good thrashing or take three months for it.

The prisoner said they had a few words and the prosecutor d——d him and he answered him back.

Sentenced to three days' hard labour.

THE "ELEANOR."

George Jobson, master of the British bark *Eleanor*, charged James Clark, sailmaker on board, with absenting himself without leave on the 4th instant.

The prosecutor said the prisoner had leave from Monday morning till Tuesday morning. He did not return till 11 a.m. He was ordered to his work, but instead of obeying he got into a boat and left the ship. The mate called him back, but he refused to return. He had the prisoner arrested by the police. This was the second time the prisoner had been absent without leave.

The prisoner, who admitted the offence, was ordered to forfeit two days' pay.

THE "ARQUEN."

A. Ropers, master of the French bark *Afrique*, was summoned by Mr. F. Machado, clerk in the Harbour-master's department, for not reporting the arrival of his vessel at the office in compliance with Section IV. of Ordinance 1 of 1862.

The defendant, who said he had been very busy, was fined $1.

FOOCHOW.

The Customs' cruiser *Ling Ping* is, we believe, shortly expected from Amoy.

A correspondent informs us that the Tea plant is now under pretty extensive cultivation in the Yuen-foo district.

It is reported that orders have been received from Peking to disband the Gin-gai, and Bow and Arrow men, at present in garrison, and substitute foreign drilled troops.

We understand that the Great Northern Telegraph Company's negotiations with the Provincial Government are proceeding most favorably, and that there is every prospect of the construction of the line to Amoy being resumed shortly.

An inspection of the troops in garrison was appointed to take place on, or about, the 25th ultimo, but did not come off—owing to the official mourning consequent on the death of the late Emperor's widow. A further period of 27 days' mourning is now ordained.

A determined case of suicide took place on the 25th ultimo, in the neighbourhood of the Club. The master of a native cargo boat having lost—through neglect or gambling—a considerable sum of money, entrusted to his care, deliberately poisoned himself with opium. The dead body was not removed up to Tuesday morning—it being nobody's business, apparently, to inter it.

The S.S. *Haitoong* having been chartered by Chinese Government to convey 1,500 troops hence to Taiwanfoo, sailed on the 28th ultimo, with the last batch—in completion of her charter. The vessel was, we understand, detained in port for several days, owing to reluctance on the part of the soldiers to embark in wet weather. If these valiant Celestials were equipped in the same manner as a body of troops that we popped upon, a few weeks ago, at the Pagoda Anchorage (armed to the teeth with *umbrellas and fans!*) it is difficult to account for their squeamish objections to the weather.

The native authorities are very reticent with regard to Formosan affairs; but there is no doubt that the aborigines are quite able to hold their own against the motley crowd of Chinese soldiery opposed to them. We believe that in all the recent engagements, the Imperial troops have been badly beaten, and that not only private soldiers, but likewise officers have, on nearly every occasion, shown the "White Feather."—*Foochow Herald.*

NORTH FORMOSA.

It is not perhaps generally known that, whilst the Japanese were on shore in the South of the Island, last summer, the Chinese authorities threw a garrison into Suaou bay on the East coast.

Since the departure of the Japanese forces, the Chinese General charged with the administration of East coast affairs, has been busy pushing a road along the coast from Suaou to the Southward, and by last accounts, his head-quarters were established not far from Chookeday, for which position see Admiralty charts. Until quite lately, the aborigines have remained, passive, but it is now reported that they have closed in on the rear of the Chinese working parties and are harassing them considerably.

The General will probably retire on Suaou again, until he can mature plans for disloging the aborigines and driving them across the first line of mountains. This will prove no easy task, as the undergrowth, in which the savages are perfectly at home, is difficult to penetrate, and attempts at firing it, owing to constant downfalls of rain, are not successful.

The Keelung coal-fields are now being surveyed, by a mining engineer, Mr. Tyzack, whose services were engaged in England for the Fukkien authorities. The idea is, I believe, if the engineer's report proves favourable, to introduce machinery, with a view to procuring better fuel for the use of the Foochow arsenal, the Chinese men-of-war, &c. Machinery once introduced, the importance of Keelung will rapidly increase, and we may hope to see good China steam coal on the treaty port markets generally.—*N. C. Daily News.*

SHANGHAI.

We hear that the Russian Admiral intends to visit Nanking shortly, in the *Vesnice*; and afterwards to go on to Hankow with the *Asold*.

It is understood that Admiral Ryder intends going up to Hankow shortly with the *Vigilant* and *Modeste*. We hope that he will go on to Ichang. It will do the Chinese good to see the British flag some distance up the Yangtze.

A meeting of shareholders in the Gas Company was held on the 27th ulto. The accounts showed a net profit of Tls. 23,120. A dividend has been declared at the rate of 11 per cent. A new gas-holder which is in course of erection constitutes a present drain upon the funds, as its cost is being met out of income; hence the reduction of 1 per cent. from the usual rate of dividend. A slight increase has taken place in the quantity of gas consumed. Sir E. Hornby and Messrs. Purdon, Hogg and Hitch were re-elected directors.—The fee to the Chairman for attending Directors' meetings was raised to Tls. 20; that to the other directors remaining at Tls. 10 as before.

The Chief Judge gave an important decision on the 28th ultimo, in regard to the proceedings of lekin runners in the Settlement, on a rehearing of the case Walker *v.* Malcolm which was tried before the Magistrate on the 5th April. Sir Edmund Hornby holds that the treaty, while giving free right to the Chinese to deal with opium as they choose, on its passage into the interior, does not give them a right to levy any tax beyond the import duty while it is still in the "port"; and, while not defining the port, implies that it has certainly not left the port while it is in the town of Shanghai. The purport of the Chief Judge's decision is of course that the action of the opium runners is illegal, and should be opposed by the Foreign Representatives.

An extraordinary meeting of members of the Shanghai Race Club was held on the 29th ulto., Mr. C. J. King in the chair, there being a rather large attendance. The meeting was called in accordance with a resolution passed at the annual meeting, to take into consideration the correspondence between the Club and the Recreation Fund Trustees. The following resolution proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. F. D. Hitch, was carried unanimously:—"That the Secretary of the Shanghai Race Club shall address the chairman of the Trustees of the Recreation Fund, to the effect that the members of the Shanghai Race Club respectfully decline the proposals contained in his letter to Mr. John Dent, of the 18th of August, 1874; as the club is desirous of reserving its independent action in the purchase of the privately held shares in the Race Course, as well as to retain the control of the Race Course and the Grand Stand enclosures, in the hands of the appointed officers."

The steamer *Ocean* has been arrested at the suit of the owners of the *Fusing*, for the sum of Tls. 200,000, at which the latter have laid a claim for damages sustained by the collision. We hear that there has been a good deal of difficulty as to the form in which this claim should be raised. The Chinese claimed that it should be tried before the Consul and Taotai, under Art. XVII. of the Treaty of Tientsin, and the Chief Judge's ruling in the collision case appealed from Foochow (*v. N. C. Daily News*, Feb. 11th, 1875) would uphold them in so doing. But the difficulty then arose that the Consular, or Mixed Court so constituted is said to have no power of arresting the steamer. The C. M. S. N. Co. appear to have ultimately resolved on trying the case before the Supreme Court. The Chinese take immense interest in the case, from the fact that a number of mandarins were drowned by the accident; and are said to be seriously inclined to treat the accident as a set-off against the murder of Mr. Margary in Yunnan! averring that damages may be as reasonably claimed for the (accidental) death of so many mandarins, as for the (wilful) murder of a British official!

Dr. Williams has issued a circular to the Protestant missionaries in China, inviting their attention to Rule X. of the Regulations for the Philadelphia Exhibition, and suggesting that they should interest themselves under it. Department X. under this Rule is for "objects illustrating efforts for the improvement of the physical, intellectual, and moral condition of man;" and is sub-divided again into separate groups, of which one, headed "Religious organisations and systems," is an appropriate place for a missionary collection. Mr. Drew has suggested that a collection be made of everything which will form a full representation of the benevolent work done in China by Protestant missionaries since the arrival of Robert Morrision at Canton in 1807; and Dr. Williams thinks such an exhibition would be full of attraction and instruction to the people of the United States. The collection would of course comprise books written or translated by missionaries; statistics of number of missionaries engaged now and from the beginning; number of churches, of communicants, missionary schools, hospitals, &c., &c. The proposal is a new one, and no doubt a collection of 70 years' work would make a formidable display. Mr. Williams suggests that the missionaries at the several stations should hold meetings, apportion the work of collecting, and appoint some one to correspond with a General Committee which has been formed at Shanghai.—*N. C. Daily News.*

CHINKIANG.

A special meeting of land renters was held at Chinkiang on the 24th April, to discuss the question of repairing the Bund. A Professional survey had been held, and it appeared that the river was eating in seriously into the bank. Mr. Kingsmill advised sinking vessels loaded with stone for a distance of 800 feet along the foreshore, as a foundation for the necessary works. The Chinese authorities wish the Foreign Community to share the expense of the necessary works. The latter decline. Temporary repairs to the Concession Bund will be made at the discretion of the Council.

Messrs Spencer & Wolff write from Chinkiang on the 28th April:—We have again to report a most unsatisfactory week; business in Cotton Goods has been almost actually suspended; and, although we have advices from Shanghai of an improved tone existing there, our market remains dull and inanimate. In Iron, Sandalwood, Sugar, Opium etc., like depression has been felt, and very few sales are recorded.

TIENTSIN.

22nd April.

In the way of diplomatic news, I am able, in the first place, to mention that Herr von Brandt, the German Envoy, arrived here from Peking, two days ago. He subsequently called on Li Hung-chang, the Imperial Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; and yesterday, the Commissioner returned the call at the German Consulate. I am told that Herr von Brandt will stay here a week, and then return to Peking. During the evening of the 20th instant, Mr. Robert Hart, Inspector-General of Customs, arrived here from Peking, and is staying at the residence of the Commissioner of Customs. Since his arrival, he has visited Li Hung-chang. It is stated that he will remain here for some days to transact business with that official.

General Rasaloff, the Danish Envoy, arrived here this forenoon, in the S.S. N. Co.'s steamer *Shantung*. Immediately after the steamer had been moored alongside the wharf, he landed and proceeded to the Russian Consulate, where he took up his residence with Consul Wasber.

24th April.

We have received Peking *Gazettes* up to the 21st inst. I cannot find any news in the batch having any particular interest for Foreigners, beyond the facts that His Majesty the Emperor would, on the 20th inst., visit the Kwan-tih and Yung-ane-temples, to offer up prayers, which proves that he is in the enjoyment of such good health that he can go abroad in a sedan; and that Mao-ahang-tse, one of the chiefs of the Tsung-li-yamen, had obtained an extension of some more days leave of absence. As this high functionary is not famed for entertaining any amiable feelings towards Foreigners, and as he is likewise distinguished for almost never opening his mouth at the conferences between Foreign officials and members of the Tsung-li-yamen, it is scarcely possible for us to imagine that his prolonged absence will be regretted by the Foreign officials. The Peking Races will come off on the 26th and 27th inst., and yesterday morning three of our sporting men started for Peking, to ride at the races, where we trust they will keep up the fame of the Tientsin turf. In the way of diplomacy, I have to mention that H. E. General Rasaloff, the Danish Minister, called upon the Governor-General yesterday forenoon; and that he and his suite took their departure, on horse-back, for the capital at one o'clock this afternoon, hoping to reach it late in the forenoon of the 26th inst., in time to see the first day's Races.

Herr von Brandt, the German Minister, still continues to remain at Tientsin, at the German Consulate; and it is said that his Excellency will not at present proceed to the South of China, but will in a day or two return to Peking.

The weather continues very tempestuous, no matter whether the daily wind comes from the south or the north, the east or the west. The thermometer, this morning, stood at 43 deg. Fahrenheit, consequently fires in the rooms are still the order of the day.—*Correspondent of N. C. Daily News.*

ATTACK ON FOREIGNERS NEAR QUINSAN.

A very serious attack was made on some foreign gentlemen, near Quinsan, on Sunday, the 25th ult. Mr. W. Cooper and Mr. F. M. Hague had gone up on a shooting excursion. On Saturday afternoon, in shooting at a snipe, Mr. Cooper unfortunately wounded a Chinaman. The latter was hidden among some barley, weeding or doing something of the kind, and must have risen as the shots passed him. He was, however, very slightly hurt, only a few pellets having struck his face and shoulder, which they barely entered skin deep. Mr. Cooper took him back to the boat, dressed the hurt, gave him some money, and sent him away contented. Shortly afterwards however, he was carried back by a crowd, who demanded $50 and would listen to no other proposal. Mr. Cooper offered to go with them to the magistrate at Quinsan, or Shanghai, but they would listen to nothing but $50. He had not sufficient money, but to pacify them promised to obtain it, if a foreign boat came by; they cut the sail rope and eventually went away; but a large boat containing some twenty men armed with outlasses and matchlocks remained alongside, and stayed the night to prevent the foreigners moving. This boat went away at 5 a.m., and shortly afterwards the Tepao came down and renewed the request for $50. Not having it, the foreigners could not give it; and punished off into mid channel, out of the way of the people who were beginning to assemble. The Tepao shouted that he could not get the money and the crowd ordered the lowdah to put in shore. He instead tried to scull away—the damage done to the ropes prevented sailing—when the people got into little boats, boarded the house boat, took forcible possession and brought her ashore. They knocked the lowdah overboard and struck him severely while he was in the water. They tried to drag Mr. Cooper out of the cabin, having run ropes with nooses at the end, over the house, with the object of strangling him if they could get one over his head. Planting his foot against the steps however he was able to resist their efforts for a time; Mr. Hague in the meantime guarding the back entrance. How it would have ended can be easily surmised. Two men could not long resist such a crowd. But there was fortunately another houseboat about two miles off, and Mr. Cooper had sent off two coolies to alarm the occupants, at the beginning of the row. The latter had, however, heard the yelling, and joining two foreigners from another boat which passed during the riot, the four set out with several of their coolies (fortunately dressed in European sailors' dress which imposed on the crowd) all armed with guns, to the rescue. Directly on their approach the crowd dispersed. Two of the latter, however, were arrested, and hereupon a general alarm was sounded with gongs, throughout the neighbourhood; and another threatening advance was made. Two other foreign boats however had come up in the meantime, and the foreigners were now strong enough to land and show a bold front, whereon the Chinese appear to have thought discretion the better part of valour, and held back. The prisoners were shipped; and the whole party went on board, leaving the houseboat which had been the first object of attack, in a wrecked condition, on the spot. The denouement upset the calculations of the Chinese terribly. Instead of murdering a foreigner, they had lost two of their own number, who were likely to be punished severely. And instead of $50 they had a boat which they had themselves smashed left on their hands as evidence of their guilt. The Tepao sent messengers along the banks for two miles, asking to exchange the boat for the prisoners; but the offer was declined. Two of the boats, which were bound for Shanghai, returned by way of Taingpoo, and the others pursued their excursion to the Sita lake. The former arrived in Shanghai yesterday afternoon, and the prisoners were handed over. The matter has been placed in the hands of H.B.M. Consul.—*N. C. Daily News.*

THE RISKS OF TRANSPORT BY STEAMER.

The *Overland Trade Report* drew public attention last February to a new element of loss to tea shippers. It has been found that certain steamers "deliver a portion of their tea so burnt, and dried up through being stowed near the boilers, that heavy claims are put in by the retail buyers of the tea for difference in sample." We believe that several cases of the nature above described, have occurred during the past season, in connection with shipments from this port. Regarding one particular case, we possess very definite information, which we venture to publish—in part—for the benefit of shippers during the coming tea season. The information in question will be found in the following extract from a letter, addressed by a local firm to the ship owners' agents at this port:—

"Our shipment by that steamer was sold upon arrival at home at satisfactory prices, but very shortly afterwards a close examination of those teas revealed the fact that a large proportion of the half-chests was actually spoilt in consequence of the packages having been stowed against the boilers, or in some other hot part of the steamer, so that their contents became baked and in part utterly destroyed; and therefore the buyers of the teas refused to fulfil their contracts, and returned the entire purchases to the importer. This means very serious loss. The condition of the damaged portion of our teas proves that very gross carelessness has been shown in their stowage, and we need therefore scarcely point out to you that the consequences of such action rest with the ship;—but, to our surprise, our correspondents write that the sh

LITERARY AND ART GOSSIP.

A school for artists in mosaic is to be established at Sevres.

Bret Harte is writing a novel, one longer than any he has yet written. It will be sold by subscription.

Mr. Gerald Massey will shortly publish a work entitled "Myths Exposed." It will be on the great religious controversy.

"The Harrowing of Hell" is the cheerful subject and title of the chief piece in Mr. G. A. Simcox's forthcoming volume of poems.

The bronze for the memorial to the late Emperor Maximilian, of Mexico, has been successfully cast at the Imperial Foundry, Vienna.

The order of St. Michael and St. George has been conferred, by the Queen, on Mr. Walter Lowry Buller, author of "The Birds of New Zealand."

Mr. Howorth, barrister-at-law, is about to publish a history of the Mongols, which will embody the results of his recent researches in Europe and Asia.

The death is announced of Mr. Gillespie, of Torbane Hill, the author of a treatise on "The Necessary Existence of a God," and of various other theological works.

Mr. A. C. Ewald, of the Public Records Office, has in the press a Life of Prince Charles Edward, drawn from the State papers and other unpublished documents.

The Liége journals speak very favourably of a gallery of paintings representing episodes of the Franco-German war of 1870, painted by a Brussels artist, named Visser.

The French Academy will this year award, for the first time, the triennial prize of 3,000*f.* founded by M. Guizot, to the best work on one of the great epochs of French literature.

At the *Hôtel* Drouot recently were sold two portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. A portrait of Mrs. Chambers fetched only £250, and the famous likeness of Lady Hamilton but £480.

The Chair of Natural History in the University of St. Andrews has been offered to (unsolicited), and accepted by, Professor Alleyne Nicholson, of the College of Physical Science, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

Mr. W. G. Cusins, conductor of the Philharmonic Society and Master of the Music to the Queen, has been appointed to the professorship of instrumental music in Queen's College, London, vacant by the death of Sir W. Sterndale Bennett.

The museum of Antwerp (says the *Belgian Times*) has lately been enriched by the acquisition of a painting by Rubens, which the late M. Gilles de Gravenwezel bequeathed to the institution. The painting is a portrait of M. Gevartius.

A cast of splendid early metal-work, dating from the eleventh century, has just been acquired by the South Kensington Museum. It represents the light bearer of Hildesheim Cathedral, and is one of the finest specimens of its kind extant.

The son of a poet and a poetess ought to be a rare singer, but the son of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning is studying as an artist. Still there is no reason why he should not use the pen as well as the brush. Michael Angelo did, so does Mr. Rossetti.

The degree of LLD. has been conferred by the University of Edinburgh upon Mr. Theodore Martin, the author of the "Life of the Prince-Consort," and the joint author, with Professor Aytoun, of the "Ballads of Bon Gualtier." He is the husband of "Miss Helen Faucit."

A meeting was held recently in the Council Chamber, Glasgow, to consider the erection of a monument to Thomas Campbell, once poet laureate. A sum of £1,200 has been raised, and about £300 is still required. A Committee was appointed to carry out the project, and the Town Council will be asked to grant a site in George-square.

At a special meeting of the Mayor and Town Council of Windsor, it was announced that an offer of a bust of the late Mr. Charles Knight, author and publisher, had been made to the Corporation by the Knight Memorial Committee. After a discussion the Town Council decided to accept the bust, and place it in one of the rooms of the Guildhall.

The marble bust of the late Dr. John Peet, by Mr. Noble, subscribed for by the medical graduates of the Grant Medical College at Bombay, of which Dr. Peet was one of the first professors, has been completed, and shipped for Bombay. The bust is said to be one of the finest of Mr. Noble's works, and an excellent likeness.—*Englishman.*

A revised and enlarged edition of "Hymns, Ancient and Modern" has been issued. This book has now been fourteen years in use, each edition containing several improvements on its predecessor. The new edition contains several new hymns; while, of the older ones, several have been revised by their authors. It is published at various prices, down to one penny per copy.

The Association to Protect the rights of Authors have formed a working committee, including the following gentlemen:—Mr. Tom Taylor, chairman; Messrs. Wilkie Collins, Charles Dickens, B. L. Farjeon, Charles Gibbon, W. S. Gilbert, Joseph Hatton, John Hollingshead, Edward Jenkins, M.P., Blanchard Jerrold, Charles Reade. The hon. sec. is Mr. Moy Thomas, and the treasurer, Mr. Stewart Jenkins.

From across the Atlantic we hear that the annual Chancellorship of the Union University was offered to Mr. Gladstone, but was declined by him, not only on account of his inability to make the passage to America, but also from the great pressure of other duties, and his "overwhelming occupations." Bishop Potter, of New York, is to deliver the Chancellor's address. Mr. Gladstone has sold his house in Carlton House terrace to Sir Arthur Guinness.—*Figaro.*

M. Rajon has undertaken to engrave an important plate after Mr. Alma Tadema's "Discovery of Claudius," which many readers will remember was exhibited in London and Paris a few years since. The same engraver will, we believe, likewise produce plates from Mr. Watt's portrait of Herr Joachim,—the likeness which shows the musician using his violin,—and a large print of the same painter's noble design which we described some time since under the title "Love and Death,"—Love opposing the entrance of Death to a mansion within which a person is supposed to lie dying.—*Athenæum.*

The neglected state of the tombstone of Charles Lamb and his sister Mary, in Edmonton churchyard, is to be attended to; and a movement is now on foot to place a suitable memorial over the last resting place of one of England's best essayists. The Emma Isola, who lived with the Lambs, married the late Mr. Moxon the publisher; and her son, Mr. Arthur Moxon, 1, Racquet Court, Fleet street, will take charge of any donations for the memorial, which has the approval of Lord Houghton, Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Percy Fitzgerald, Rev. Derwent Coleridge, &c. The form of the memorial must depend on the amount of the subscriptions. —*Figaro.*

The *Central News Weekly Circular* says:—An important question of copyright has arisen in connection with the visit of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to London. It is well known that these gentlemen do not wish extended reports of their meetings to be published. It now appears that they claim a copyright in their addresses, their solicitor having given notice to a London publisher who proposed to issue them subsequent to delivery, that in the event of his attempting to do so an action in the Court of Chancery would be brought to restrain him. A London religious paper, which, "in the interest of evangelization," had also prepared to publish verbatim reports of the addresses, has, in the interest of Messrs. Moody and Sankey, announced its intention of abandoning the idea.

The Rev. Owen W. Davys, Secretary of the St. Alban's Architectural Society, and a member of the National Committee for the Reparation of St. Alban's Abbey Church writes to *The Times* from Wheathampstead Rectory, St. Alban's:—"We thank you for your powerful advocacy in the matter of the proposed Episcopic for St. Alban's; to the noble gift of the Bishop of Winchester, to the aid of the Government, and to the support of *The Times* we must look for the fulfilment of our desires; but in your leader of Monday permit me to point to a slight overstatement. You state that as much has of late been spent on the simple repair of the Abbey Church as would endow a Bishopric. Would that it had been so; but some £17,000 alone has been raised and expended. It is satisfactory, however, to think that for this money the great tower, which was about to fall, has been made as strong as on the day when Abbot Paul of Caen, finished it in say A.D. 1090, and that the choir below will very shortly be ready, substantially, to receive its stall work. When this is done the church will be prepared for the Bishop, and all other repairs can be done by degrees. As for the Dean and Chapter, let us first get the Bishop and I don't think that he need have long to wait for a 'staff' on which he can lean."

HOW TO AVOID OBESITY.

From a quotation in the *London Medical Record*, we learn that M. Philbert states that the principal measures for reducing obesity come under four heads:—1. *Régime*; 2. Hygiene; 3. Exercise and Gymnastics; 4. Waters with sulphate of soda. The basis of the *régime* rests on the prevention of the introduction of carbon into the system, or on favouring its transformation, and augmenting the amount of oxygen. The food must, therefore, be non-nitrogenous, varied with a few vegetables containing no starch, and some raw fruit. But, the temperament of the patient must be kept in view. The lymphatic should have a red diet, beef, mutton, venison, hare, pheasant, partridge, &c., and the sanguine should have a white diet, veal, fowl, pigeons, oysters, &c. Vegetables, not sweet or farinaceous, may be allowed, grapes, gooseberries, apples, &c. *Café noir*, tea with little sugar and a small addition of cognac, may be used. Sugar, butter, cheese, potatoes, pastry, rice, beans and peas, &c., are forbidden. The hygiene consists in favouring the action of the skin, in wearing a tight roller to support the walls of the abdomen, in taking plenty of exercise on foot or on horseback, playing at billiards, fencing, swimming, gymnastics, &c. The Banting treatment is not very different. It consists in abstaining from bread, butter, milk, beer, potatoes, pudding, and from sugar in every shape. It allows some biscuit or dry bread, every kind of fish except salmon, and every kind of meat except pork, all vegetables except potatoes. Purgatives have a good deal to do with the success of treatment of cases of obesity, and some have thought scammony as effective as sulphate of soda.

THE DRAMATIC BALL IN PARIS.

The Dramatic Ball was given at the Opera Comique on the 13th March. Those who did not care to purchase a ticket, and felt inclined to see as much as they could for nothing, took up their station on the boulevards, and as near the entrance to the opera as the police would permit. The *salle* was crowded; at one in the morning dancing was out of the question; every box in the theatre had been taken by actresses from the different theatres, and the pit, which had been boarded over, was covered with a surging crowd of dress coats and bare heads. Unfortunately, the candles, which had been put to give more light to the *foyer*, were not wax, and they wept in a most excruciating manner on the dress coats of the men and the satins and silks of the ladies. The ball at its commencement was anything but amusing; the public had monopolised the dancing floor, and the crowd was too great to allow of the ladies walking up and down the *couloirs*, or even getting into the *foyer*. The actresses were very impatient at not being able to dance and amuse themselves. They giving vent to her disappointment by dancing in her costume as little Red Riding Hood at the back of her box, to the lively dance music played by the band. The early part of the evening, or rather morning, was so dull that a certain singer at the Gaité declared she felt as if she were assisting at the inauguration of the new cemetery at Méry-sur-Oise. About three o'clock on Sunday morning the crowd got thinner; the curious had gone home to bed, and the ladies, with their select suite of admirers, were able to leave the seclusion of their boxes and hold their mimic courts in the *foyer* or dance quadrilles or polkas. Léonide Leblanc wore a magnificent ball dress, *Premier Empire*, of rose-coloured silk, trimmed with costly lace and diamonds, which would have served for the ransom of several knights in days gone by. Mdlle. Adelina de Bremont was dressed in a splendid Watteau costume, looking like some lovely Arcadian shepherdess such as we see on old china. Mdlle. Daveria, and Mdlle. Angèle, the whilom Venus in "Orphée," wore splendid Oriental costumes, while Mdlle. Valtesse and one of her friends were dressed as Pierrot and Pierrette, in costumes of such marvellous whiteness as to make them look like china figures on a mantelpiece. Elvire Gilbert, disguised as a brigand, had a severe fall while dancing; the heel of her boot caught in the train of another lady, bringing her to the ground, but without breaking any bones. Berthe Marimi was got up wonderfully as a *piferaro*, Alice Lody as a bride *à la* Louis XV., Linda as a *Circassienne*, Rose Marie as a *rosière*, accompanied by her friend and inseparable, Adèle Duclos, in male attire, black dress coat and *gilet blanc*. In fact, there were numbers of ladies in character dress who danced with all the enthusiasm of people who are bent on amusing themselves. The "Oh! Oh!" of the Pierrot was warmly responded to, and the *robesta quoi* who did not care to risk their costumes in the quadrilles looked on at their comrades. Over 3,500 people are said to have paid for admission at the doors, and the amount received, when added to the price of the tickets sold by the different actors and actresses, will, it is thought, bring the proceeds of the ball up to nearly £1,500, a sum which will be handed over to the committee of which the venerable Baron Taylor is the president, for the purpose of providing for such members of the dramatic profession as may be in necessitous circumstances or unable from old age to remain on the stage.—*Globe.*

A Montreal woman, 47 years of age, and who has been married twenty-two years and had nine children, has just discovered that she had no affinity for her husband and eloped with a boy not yet 19. She carried away property belonging to her husband to the amount of over $7,000.

The Egyptian Government, it is stated by the *Memorial Diplomatique*, has informed foreign Powers that it has organised a complete pilot service, and that as all the ships entering the port of Alexandria make use of it, they ought to contribute to the expense. A tax will, therefore, be imposed on every vessel according to the number of English feet of water it draws.

A female physician practicing in Minnesota, lost her husband recently, and gave his body to a medical institution for dissection. A few days afterwards a brother of the departed arrived from a distant city to visit him, not having heard of his death, and the sad news was conveyed by the enthusiastic widow in this style: "Poor Tom is dead; but didn't he cut up splendidly! I've got his liver in a glass jar. Would you like to see it?"

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ALSO,
BOMBAY, ST. DENIS, AND PORT LOUIS.
ON SATURDAY, the 15th May, 1875, at noon, the Company's Steamship "*SINDH*," Commandant RAPATEL, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Shipping Orders will be granted till noon, Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 14th May, 1875. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1875.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA PANAMA, TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE S. S. "*CITY OF TOKIO*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, *viâ* Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 15th May, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, VIA PANAMA.
A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about the same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.
At New York and Aspinwall, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 14th proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. of the same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.
G. B. EMORY,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, April 15th, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.
IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.
The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position, with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community.

Extracts.

BY THE SEA.

On either hand
A sweep of tawny sand
With gentle curve extending, smooth and wide,
On which bold rocks look down
With dark and sullen frown,
Slopes out to meet the fast incoming tide.

The sunbeams leap,
And frolic o'er the deep,
And where their light is most intensely pour'd
Strike from its surface foot
Flashes of diamond sheen,
Dazzling the eyes that gaze out thitherward.

A cloud or two
Drifts lightly into the blue;
And, like a faint white blot upon the sky,
Up yonder you can trace
The day-moon's dim drowsed face,
Whose light will fill all heaven by-and-by.

The rhythmical
Hoarse sounds that rise and fall
Thund'rous on the ear from the tossing sea,
The tumult nearer land,
And the splash upon the sand
Of breaking waves, compose one harmony.

EBBE COOPER.

BY THE DEAD.

Sweet winter roses, stainless as the snow,
As was thy life, O tender heart and true!
A cross of lilies that our tears bedew,
A garland of the fairest flowers that grow,
And filled with fragrance as the thought of thee,
We lay, with loving hand, upon thy breast,
Wrapt in the calm of Death's great mystery;
Ours still to feel the pain, the unlanguaged woe,
The bitter sense of loss, the vague unrest,
And wear unseen the cypress-leaf and rue,
Thinking, the while, of lovelier flowers that blow
In everlasting gardens of the blest,
That wither not like these, and never shed
Their rare and heavenly odours for the dead.

—Atlantic Monthly. ALBERT LAIGHTON.

FOOLISH HABITS.

Walking along the streets with the point of an umbrella sticking out beyond, under the arm or over the shoulder. By suddenly stopping to speak to a friend, a person walking in the rear had his brain penetrated through the eye in one of our streets and died in a few days. To carry a long pencil in vest or outside coat pocket. Not long since a clerk fell, and his long cedar pencil so pierced an important artery that it had to be cut down from the top of the shoulder to prevent his bleeding to death, with a three months' illness. To take exercise, or walk for the health when every step is a drag, and instinct urges repose. To drink a glass of cold water on getting up in the morning without any feeling of thirst, under the impression of the health-giving nature of its washing-out qualities. To persuade yourself that you are destroying one unpleasant odour by introducing a stronger one; that is to sweeten your unwashed garments and person by enveloping yourself in the fumes of musk, eau de Cologne, or rose-water; the best perfume being a clean skin and well-washed clothing. *—Dr. Hall.*

BUSINESS AND MATRIMONY.

It is surprising that among the many schemes for increasing the revenue in the least irksome method to the community the imposition of stamp duties on offers of marriage has never been seriously considered. There can be little doubt that such an impost would not only be cheerfully paid, but would bring in a considerable sum annually to the Exchequer. It would, moreover, do more than anything else to put an end to those "breach of promise cases" which give rise to so much unseemly mirth and dessecate some of the noblest feelings of our imperfect nature. If it were rendered illegal to make a proposal or accept one except by a stamped document it would be impossible for the most heartless trifler to get out of his or her engagements on the ground of "no serious intentions." This plan would, moreover, throw a spirit of earnestness into social intercourse which is sadly required. Unstamped professions of admiration or affection would be looked upon not only as hollow flirtation, but as attempts to defraud the revenue, subjecting the gay deceiver to a penalty, part of which would go to the informer.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A TIBETAN INTERIOR.

The polyandric wife and mother of this house kept to the inner room; but there was a delightful trio which kept me company in the public apartment, and was composed of the aged grandmother and two fine children, a girl and boy of five and six years old respectively. They were delicious children, fair almost as Northern Europeans, frolicsome and wild whenever the grandmother was away or not looking after them, and the next moment as demure as mice when the cat is in the room. They ate with great gusto enormous piles of thick scones covered with fine rancid butter. No young lions ever had a more splendid appetite, or roared more lustily for their food. The old woman kept them winding yarn and repeating "Om mani pad me haun" (O God! the jewel lotus in Amen!) but the moment her back was turned they would spring up, dance about, open their sheepskin coats and give their little plump rosy bodies a bath of cold air; but when old granny, who was bleary-eyed and half blind, hobbled back, they were seated in their place in an instant, hard at work at "Om mani pad," and looking as if butter would not melt in their mouths. Sometimes they would sit down beside me and gaze into the fire, with all the wisdom and solemnity of Budha in their countenances; then the boy's naked foot would noiselessly steal out, until he caught a burning branch between his toes, on which the girl would give him a violent nudge, push him over, and they would both jump up laughing and run away. The grandmother, too, was interesting. She said she had seen seventy years—she did not know how many more, and the Tibetans rarely know their own ages. There was between her and the children that confidential relationship we often see in Europe, and which, being born of love, creates no fear; and she also found room in her affections for a young kitten, which drove Djoola almost mad. Though nearly blind she plied her distaff industriously, and she showed her piety by almost continuously repeating the great Lama prayer. It is true she never got any farther than "Om mani pad," thereby getting over more repetitions of it than would have been possible had she pronounced the whole formula; but let us hope the fraud on heaven was passed over. A less agreeable occupation in which she indulged was that of freeing her own garments and those of the children from unpleasant parasites; for, after doing so, she always carefully placed them on the floor without injuring them; for it would never have done to neutralise the effect of the prayer for the six classes of being by destroying any of them. To the looker on, this placing of parasites on the floor is apt to suggest foreboding reflections. But, to tell the truth, one gets accustomed to that sort of thing. Whatever care be taken, it is impossible to travel for any time among the Himaliya without making the acquaintance of a good many little friends. It is impossible to describe the suddering disgust with which the discovery of the first is made; but, by the time you get to the five-hundredth, you cease to care about them, and take it as a matter of course. When our bedding and all our baggage is carried on the backs of coolies, there must be some transference of that class of parasites which haunt the human body and clothes; but they are easily got rid of entirely when the supply stops.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

THE GENIAL OLD MAN AND THE BAGS OF "GOLD."

A REMARKABLE DREAM STORY.

Curious tales have been told of remarkable dreams, but seldom has anything more amusing been related than the experience of a gentleman who a short time since professed to be a dreamer. The story, which is in a Melbourne paper, runs as follows: A colonist, living in the capital of Victoria, was visited one afternoon lately by a "gentlemanly-looking stranger," who presented a note of introduction. The stranger was at once received with effusive kindness, and invited to spend the afternoon at the suburban residence of his host. The invitation was accepted, and in each other's society the two newly-made friends passed the evening. Night at length drew on unnoticed, and, return to the city being difficult at such an hour, the stranger was asked to stay. At breakfast next morning he appeared greatly perturbed, and on being interrogated, admitted that he had had a dream, which somewhat agitated him. He had dreamt, in fact, that at a place which he very minutely described he had seen an old man bury three small bags of gold, each enclosed in a preserve jar. Did his host know any such spot? "To be sure," was the reply; "it is not a quarter of a mile away; we will go at once." Go they did, and, what was more astonishing, discovered three bags, precisely as related by the dreamer, these bags containing what appeared to be gold, in lumps, worth between £390 and £400. Of course it was agreed that the sum should be divided between them, and thus, with their treasure-trove, they proceeded to Melbourne, the host being entrusted with the metal for the purpose of disposal. As the stranger was in want of some money meanwhile, his friend, at his request, advanced him a cheque for £150, and promised to meet him for a final adjustment of their relative claims in the afternoon. Need it be added that the stranger was heard of no more; that the gold turned out to be spurious; that the note of introduction was a forgery; and that just now the colonial police are inquiring for the genial old man who buried the bags, and then dreamt that he saw them. "Mankind," it has been remarked, "is divided into two classes—fools and rogues." The old saying was somewhat exaggerated. But it is clear that there are some of each class in every quarter of the globe.

THE SELFISHNESS OF HUSBANDS.

No wife thinks herself aggrieved because her husband, instead of a pony-carriage for her and the children, keeps a hunter for himself, or because he has his own private dinner while she shares the family meal. On the contrary, to a certain extent, the English wife likes her lord and master to be selfish, and encourages him in it; she has always been taught that her first duty is to her husband, and she follows out the lesson implicitly, and takes a pleasure in saving shillings that he may waste pounds. The fact is it is a part of our national character, and is hardly likely ever to be much altered. The labourer's wife is rather proud of the fact that her husband beats her at times when he is more than usually disposed to realize that patriarchal idea which is the keynote of the English family. And so the wife of the middle class is also secretly a little proud of her husband's self-indulgences. She grumbles, perhaps, but she would not for the world have him give up his club, or his annual visit to the Derby and Oaks, or his fine regalias, or his expensive claret. And for a kind word or two, or a touch of that old tenderness of which so little now remains, she would, indeed, endure almost anything without a murmur. Her one pleasure is the usual sea-side trip. And as long as that is secure, she cares very little how dull and naked and cheerless is her life for the other eleven months, or how many petty annoyances have to be endured, and petty economies practised.

The husband's selfishness, again, is greatly due to the fact that he spends so little of his time in his wife's company. Selfishness such as that of which we speak is not innate; it is rather a bad habit. What a man allows himself once or twice as a treat, he soon comes to regard as a matter of course. But he yet may be, and possibly is, a very generous fellow. The selfish man *in esse* is, indeed, as often as not the generous man *in posse*—the link between the two being that very good nature which, when a man is alone, takes self for its object. Men see far too little of their wives. The "club" is far too important a fact in their life. They leave home early and come home late, and the gloom of the English Sabbath casts itself over all their home life. And who can doubt that the indirect cause of all this is that pest of large families with which England labours. It is Mrs. Shindy and "the children" who are waited upon by the girl in pattens. But let a man have one child, or, at the outside two, or, if he be fairly well off, perhaps three, he is almost sure to be a different man. He will go about with his wife, and spend money upon a hundred little cheap and pleasant amusements. It is astonishing how much enjoyment can be got out of a few shillings judiciously spent. But then, where it is easy enough to take a wife, or a wife and child, it is difficult, troublesome, and annoying to take about a family of a dozen. A man is in his heart always a little ashamed of playing Darby and Joan. And—in justice to husbands—it must be admitted that there is a wide difference between six boys in bluchers and a wife with an alpaca umbrella, and one nicely-dressed little girl and a wife in a seal-skin jacket. It is a little brutal to say so, but the plain truth is that most poor men are more or less ashamed of the appearance of their wives and children—and that not altogether without reason. But let a man have a presentable wife and child, and the whole current of his life is, *ipso facto*, changed. He gives up his club, and haunts places like the Crystal Palace and Botanical Gardens. He takes a pride in his home and its surroundings. And that he should sit and drink Latour and Leville at the Areopagus, while his wife drinks beer at home, would seem to him simply monstrous. Let him have a dozen children instead of one, and the Shindy element in him developes at once. A poor man with a large family is unhappy. And an unhappy man is always selfish. Selfishness, indeed, is a man's relief from annoyance. It is a moral *callus* produced by the tight shoe of poverty.

There is some reason to hope that the true secret of life is beginning to be better understood, and that it will one day be seen that the man who has six sons, when he ought to have only one, does all the six an irreparable injury. Monstrous families of twelve and fourteen children are now usually the glory of pure curates, whose views on the matter are, of course, as might have been expected, apt to be tinged by the colour of their profession. It is, indeed, impossible to doubt that sounder ideas on the subject are more prevalent than is generally supposed. It is not, of course, a matter about which people are apt to talk, and the change of public sentiment can only be gathered from its effects. But the sheer cost of living becomes day by day so much dearer, while the love of enjoyment and refinement so increases, that to hundreds of people the problem must have long ago assumed a practical aspect. Ten years ago it was a common complaint that young men did not marry. We do not hear this of them now. Marriages are plentiful enough, and a pleasant companionable girl has seldom to wait long for a husband. In the course of another *demi-generation* we shall hear no more about "the deserted wife," and the English home will shake off its present genteel squalor. Social reforms always commence from above.—*Examiner.*

MEMORY'S HAUNTS.

The habit of returning night after night to the same corner, and of seeing the same things always, becomes a second nature. This is the reason why old hares and old foxes, even after having been hit somewhere near their forms or their holes, always crawl back to them; they want perhaps to see the bit of brushwood or the tuft of long grass which are associated with their early remembrances. For our attachments and even our anxieties and our troubles are after all a large part of our existence, and our trials attach us to a place almost as much as happier memories.—*"Brigadier Frederic: a Story of an Alsatian Exile."*

MACREADY'S EARLY STRUGGLES.

Macready, like most other great actors, had a hard struggle in early life. His father was a provincial theatrical manager, and after attending a number of schools in which he displayed plenty of spirit and some talent, he was at last sent to Rugby. It was intended that he should go to Oxford, and afterwards study law; but his father, who seems to have been a reckless, shifty man, although generally liked, became bankrupt, and young Macready, to lessen the family burdens, became an actor when about sixteen. He had previously expressed his dislike of this profession, and when he discovered that, unlike other professions, it gave him no social position beyond what he could acquire by individual merit, he disliked it even more than he anticipated. At that time, as he points out, the theatre held a higher position in the provinces than it does now. There were districts or circuits, each with its set of actors, who, if steady, found ample employment; and good schools of acting were thus provided for those who aspired to appear afterwards upon the London boards. He never saw in connection with country theatres such scenes as those of the barn in Hogarth's "Strolling Players;" but he had many ludicrous experiences, some of which he details. On one occasion he describes how he and three comrades had an engagement at Newcastle, and the night before they found themselves 170 miles off, with only a five pound note, which their landlord refused for some time to accept. Macready's watch had been left at Chester to provide money for the journey. It was only when the others laid their watches on the table that the landlord was at length induced to give change, and to provide horses. "The crew," he says, "with a flowing sheet, sailing 'Away from the Bay of Biscay, O!' could scarcely have felt greater relief than we did in finding ourselves in full gallop from what had threatened to be our prison in the Borough." On another occasion the acting manager came to him with a pale face, and said, "Sir, I am very sorry to tell you there are thieves in the theatre!" "Good heavens!" he answered, "is it possible? Let every inquiry be made, that they may be punished, or at least turned out of the place. What has been stolen?" "Why, sir, Mr. Simkin's breeches! When he went to dress himself at the end of the evening his breeches were gone, and he was obliged to walk home to his lodgings through the snow without any." At length the missing apparel was found under the table in Macready's room; and he remembered that it had been used as a towel on the previous evening when Macbeth and Lady Macbeth had washed the blood, in hot haste, from their hands.

Insurances.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1875.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1335 Hongkong, 28th August, 1874.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 °/₀) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

cf 1029 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15 °/₀ for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

cf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

cf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE.

AFTER this date, a brokerage of Thirty-three and one-third per cent. (33⅓ °/₀) will be allowed by this Agency on risks to ports in CHINA, JAPAN, the PHILIPPINES, and the STRAITS.

On risks to all other ports, the brokerage will be ten per cent. (10 °/₀) only.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

cf 131 Hongkong, 21st January, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

cf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE, *Secretary.*

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 365

Insurances.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 °/₀ on the premia.

EDWARD NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE,
187, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

Insurances.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 °/₀) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 19th November, 1872.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 5th May, 1875.

COTTON GOODS.		
COTTON YARN, No. 16 s/2 24 per 400 lbs.		$92.00 a $112.00
" 28 s/2 32 "		112.50 a 118.00
" 35 s/2 42 "		118.00 a 132.00
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 lbs.	per piece	$1.80 a 1.95
" 8 lbs.	"	2.00 a 2.05
" 9½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 54 x 60 reed.	"	2.20 a 2.25
" 64 x 60 "	"	2.50 a 2.55
" 68 x 80 "	"	2.75 a 3.40
WHITE SPOTTED DO.	per piece	2.40 a 2.45
WHITE BROCADES	"	2.65 a 2.70
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards	"	2.67 a 2.80
" 40 "	"	3.20 a 3.30
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds x 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.65 a 2.10
" 24 " " 36 " 8 lbs.	"	2.10 a 2.18
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS	"	3.54 a 3.90
DYED BROCADE Do.	"	3.70 a 3.95
DYED DAMASK Do.	per piece	5.70 a 5.80
CHINTZ	"	1.60 a 1.85
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.60 a 0.84
" Red	"	0.70 a 0.75
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins.	per yard	0.18 a 0.19
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.18 a 0.19
VELVETEENS, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
WOOLLEN GOODS.		
SPANISH STRIPES	per yard	0.78 a 0.70
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet	per piece	9.30 a 9.40
" Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.15
EH Scarlet	"	9.30 a 9.40
" Assorted	"	9.20 a 9.30
CAMBETS, 8SS	"	16.50 a 17.00
" 8S	"	18.00 a 18.50
" 8	"	18.70 a 19.00
" *BBB*	"	19.50 a 20.00
LEGHORNS, *DD*	"	15.20 a 15.50
METALS.		
IRON, Nail Rod	per picul	3.23 a 3.50
" Hoop	"	3.85 a 4.20
" Bar	"	3.10 a 3.15
" Wire	"	8.23 a 8.27
LEAD	"	6.50 a 7.80
STEEL, English	per tub.	5.40 a 5.50
" Swedish	"	5.65 a 6.70
TIN, Malacca	per picul	23.50 a 21.00
TIN PLATES	per box	2.75 a 6.05
SHEATHING METAL	per picul	23.50 a 28.00
QUICKSILVER, English	"	162.00 a —
" American	"	165.00 a —
SENNA	"	7.23 a 7.30

PRODUCE.		
COTTON, Shanghai	per picul	13.80 a 14.10
" Ningpo	"	14.00 a 14.30
" Tientsin	"	14.70 a 15.00
" Tunghow	"	15.00 a 15.50
" Bengal	"	12.50 a 15.00
ALUM	"	1.55 a 1.70
SHANANG, white	"	4.30 a 4.40
" Black	"	3.30 a 3.55
RICE, Bangs, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 2	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.85 a 1.90
" " mill cleaned	"	1.70 a 1.75
" Manila	"	2.35 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Saigon	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
SAPPANWOOD	"	5.75 a 6.20
COALS, Admiralty	per ton	—
" English steam	"	18.00 a 14.00
" Sydney	"	10.50 a —
WINDOW GLASS	per box	3.20 a 3.30
STRAITS PRODUCE, &c.		
RATTANS, Straits	per picul	5.65 a 6.30
" Banjar	"	4.40 a 4.55
PEPPER, White	"	17.00 a 17.50
" Black	"	9.75 a 10.50
BETEL NUT	"	1.85 a 2.70
SANDAL WOOD Malabar	"	3.80 a 4.10
" South Seas	"	15.00 a 16.50
SAPAN WOOD, Manila	"	1.80 a 2.20
" Siam	"	2.40 a 2.72
SUGAR, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	"	5.75 a 5.80
" " " of 100 lbs.	"	2.50 a 2.70
" California, per sack of 50 lbs.	"	1.10 a 1.20
WHEAT, Tientsin	per picul	1.80 a 1.95
" California	"	2.25 a 2.30
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3	"	6.70 a 7.15
" Dk. Brown	"	3.50 a 3.60
" West Coast, Dk. Brown	"	3.90 a 4.30
" Manila, Dry White	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Candy	"	9.10 a 9.15
CAMPHOR, packed	"	19.50 a 14.90
PEAS, White	"	1.90 a 2.05
" Green	"	2.74 a 2.87
" Black	"	1.79 a 1.93
" Yellow	"	1.72 a 1.75
MUSHROOMS	"	56.00 a 60.00
SEAWEED, Green	"	1.70 a 1.40
" Cut	"	3.50 a 3.75
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large	"	11.50 a 13.30
" " middle	"	7.75 a 8.20
" " small	"	5.72 a 5.40
VERMICELLI, Tientsin	"	6.50 a 7.00
SNEE WAH, Japan, White	"	12.00 a 12.20
" Hankow	"	17.00 a 18.50

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Albay		Span. str	269		
Altona	K. Hore	Ger. str	1179	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Arratoon Apcar	E. Schultze	Brit. str	959	D. Lapraik & Co	
Braemar Castle	Marshall	Brit. str	2182	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Calabar	Hutchinson	Brit. str	816	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Carisbrooke	M. G. Scott	Brit. str	960	Soon Cheong & Co	
China	T. S. Gardner	Brit. str	978	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Repairing
City of Tokio	J. Maury	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	
Douglas	E. Burnie	Brit. str	832	D. Lapraik & Co	
Fame	Vicary	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	
Foliwan		Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Glamis Castle	J. Raison	Brit. str	538	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Glenearn	H. W. Auld	Brit. str	1370	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Glenfinlas	H. S. Wilcox	Brit. str	1405	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Gwalior	Haselwood	Brit. str	200	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Killarney	H. O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	Hop-kee	
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	A. Heard & Co., Agents	Chin-jui ‡
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	China
Kjobenhavn	D. Torm	Dan. str	701	Hop Kee	Singapore, &c.
Leonor		Span. str	393		Repairing
Little Orphan		Brit. str	40	Capt. J. B. Benning	
Malacca	Barnard	Brit. str	1500	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Normanby	Thos. Park	Brit. str	1200	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Panay	Vicente Uribe	Span. str	364	Remedios & Co	Manila
Pawtuxet		Amr. str	280	Aug. Heard & Co	Repairing
Poyang §	Carroll	Brit. str	821	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Kwok Acheong	Repairing
Stake of Virginia	Moodie	Brit. str	1600	Gilman & Co	
Sunda	J. C. Babot	Brit. str	1016	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Viking	R. S. Tannock	Brit. str	1286	Melchers & Co	Shanghai
Volga	Nomdeden	Fren. str	990	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Yot-sai		Brit. str	180	Kwok Acheong	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alfonse	H. Ropers	Fren. bk	417	Chincse	
A. E. Vidal	M. Angelbeck	Ger. bk	330	Siemssen & Co	
Archer	M. Pike	Amr. sh	904	P. M. S. S. Co	
Aristos	A. E. Kildahl	Nor. bk	531	Siemssen & Co	
Atlantic	G. O. Mellin	Brit. sh	1709	Aug. Heard & Co	San Francisco
Avonmore	W. R. Corfield	Brit. sh	1260	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Bako	H. Kramer	Ger. sh	1200	P. M. S. S. Co	
Bridgetown	E. W. Crisp	Brit. bk	358	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Britain's Pride	Ratsey	Brit. bg	178	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Ningpo
Catherine Marden	W. Marden	Brit. sch	287	Taylor & Thompson	
C. of the Seas	Wilson	Brit. sh	1046	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Charity	H. F. Taylor	Brit. bk	432	Captain	
Chow Sye	J. F. Stahmeyer	Siam. sh	420	Siemssen & Co	
Civiale	Brock	Ger. bk	380	Siemssen & Co	
Colombo	P. F. Heuer	Brit. bk	384	Aug. Heard & Co	
Davina	Clark	Brit. bk	425	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Denbighshire	Williams	Brit. bk	482	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Edward James	T. P. Forbes	Amr. bk	528	Rozario & Co	
Ellsworth	W. Wass	Amr. bk	1853	Siemssen & Co	
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	344	Chinese	
Diane	Chourretta	Fren. sh	711	Landstein & Co	
Dora	Ytuart	Span. bg	322	H. Kiser	
Dora	P. Petersen	Ger. bk	265	Melchers & Co	Tientsin
Edmond Gressier	P. Pauquet	Fren. bk	300	Chinese	
Eleanor	Geo. Jobson	Brit. bk	433	H. Kiser	
Endeavour	Warlind	Amr. sh	960	Purdon & Co	
Foochow	Hochreuter	Siam. bk	300	Chinese	
Her R. Highness	H. King	Brit. sh	1240	Melchers & Co	San Francisco
Highlander	Wilcomb	Amr. sh	1352	Master	
H. & L.	E. Estarico	Fren. bg	247	Carlowitz & Co	
Juno		Amr. bk	350	Chinese	
Kate Waters	John Howard	Brit. bk	580	Chinese	
Marco Polo	H. Jäger	Ger. bk	358	Siemssen & Co	
Marmion	F. W. Jordan	Amr. bk	823	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Marquis of Argyle	Wm. McKean	Brit. bk	500	Rozario & Co	
McNear	D. A. Carter	Amr. sh	1308	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Minna	F. L. Thusen	Ger. bk	456	Wm. Pustan & Co	
Mirzapore	P. Infond	Fren. bk	404	F. Degenaer	
Nadeshda	Hartman	Dan. sch	185	Siemssen & Co	
Novelty	D. M. Dimmer	Brit. bk	376	Russell & Co	
Nuevo Constante	D. Jose Uriarte	Span. bg	203	Remedios & Co	Iloilo
Presto	Laidman	Brit. bk	360	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Princess Saraphi	H. Manchau	Siam. bk	460	Carlowitz & Co	
St. Paul	J. M. Otten	Siam. bk	299	Tuck-mee	
Sophie	Jens	Brit. bk	430	Chinese	
Starlight	T. Benedictsen	Siam. bg	239	Chinese	
Teresa	H. Barcelo	Span. bk	261	Siemssen & Co	
Union	M. Nabarria	Span. sch	182	Remedios & Co	
W. H. Besse	W. H. Besse	Amr. sh	1026	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco

RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Chase	Mather	Pow. Mag	283	Harbour Master	
John Adam	J. Cradock	Hulk	318	Water Police	

WHAMPOA.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
		Brit. str	69	Kwok Acheong	

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Oberg		Ger. bk		Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Countess of Errol	A. Taylor	Brit. sch	218	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Fenglu Balaugh	Rute	Ger. bk	272	Carlowitz & Co	Tientsin
Kyle	Thompsen	Brit. bg	157	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	Tientsin
Mariner	T. Legender	Brit. bk	340	D. Lapraik & Co	
Pyrmont	D. Dietricksen	Ger. bk	444	Olyphant & Co	New York
Uranus	L. Berg	Norw. bk	475	Order	

CANTON

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Wade		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
P. H. Hennings		Ger. str	642	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
E. Choy		H.I.C.M.	g-b		
Demie		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
		Brit. str	1890	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
James Stewart		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
F. Scott		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
Longueville		H.I.C.M.	g-b.		
E. Cass		Brit. str	738	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai

‡ *In the river between Cheung-chow and Canton.*

MACAO.

In port on 20th April, 1875.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Ormoes	J. Guimaroes	Port. g-b.			
Spark ‡	A. H. Benning	Brit. str		A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Tajo	F. Cabral	Port. g-b.			

‡ *Running between Canton and Macao.*

SWATOW.

In port on 27th April, 1875.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Hurma		Ger. sch	200	Dircks & Kruger	Tientsin
Doncaster		Brit. bk	388	Bradley & Co	
Carnarvonshire		Brit. sch	248	Bradley & Co	Chefoo
Tupanan		Brit. bk	516	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang
Cape		Brit. bk	397	Dircks & Kruger	
Luders		Ger. bk	527	Dircks & Kruger	Newchwang